

Ordinary Transcript	<u>Original</u>	First Copy to Each Party	Each Add'l Copy to the Same Party
A transcript to be delivered within thirty (30) calendar days after receipt of an order	3.00	.75	.50
Expedited Transcript A transcript to be delivered within seven (7) calendar days after receipt of an order	4.00	.75	.50
Daily Transcript A transcript to be delivered following adjournment and prior to the normal opening hour of the court on the following morning whether or not it actually is a court day	5.00	1.00	.75
Hourly Transcript A transcript of proceedings ordered under unusual circumstances to be delivered within two (2) hours	6.00	1.00	.75
Realtime Transcript A draft unedited transcript produced by a certified realtime reporter as a byproduct of realtime to be delivered electronically during proceedings or immediately following adjournments.		1.00	

Transcript in CJA Cases

In multi-defendant cases involving CJA defendants, no more than one transcript should be purchased from the court reporter on behalf of CJA defendants. One of the appointed counsel or the clerk of court should arrange for the duplication, at commercially competitive rates, of enough copies of the transcript for each of the CJA defendants for whom a transcript has been approved. The cost of such duplication will be charged to the CJA appropriation. This policy would not preclude the furnishing of duplication services by the court reporter at the commercially competitive rate.

In order for the public to be aware of the maximum transcript fees to be charged, a schedule of the prescribed fees is to be posted prominently in the Clerk's office." (Report of the Proceedings of the Judicial Conference of the United States, March 1982, page 9.)

Due to the potentially widespread use by parties of diskette copies of transcripts, the Conference approved an increase in the rates allowed for diskette transcripts to make these rates the same as those allowed for paper transcripts....No additional charge is permitted for the cost of the diskette itself....The transcript copy filed with the clerk of court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 753(b) must be on paper; diskettes may be sold only if a paper copy is produced, certified, and filed with the clerk of court for the records of the court." (Report of the Proceedings of the Judicial Conference of the United States, September 1991, page 65.)

Effective June 1, 1996, the Judicial Conference defined the category of "realtime unedited transcript" as "a draft transcript produced by a certified realtime reporter as a byproduct of realtime to be delivered electronically during the proceedings or immediately following adjournment". (Report of the Proceedings of the Judicial Conference of the United States, March 1996, page 26.)

The Judicial Conference approved a modification to the transcript fee rates for realtime unedited transcripts provided by certified realtime reporters to establish the maximum page rate authorized for the provision of realtime services, including the production and distribution of realtime unedited transcripts, to be \$1.00 per page. Litigants who order realtime services, and subsequently order an original certified transcript of the same proceeding, will not receive a credit toward the purchase cost of the certified transcript. (Preliminary Report of the Proceedings of the Judicial Conference of the United States, September 1997, page 12.)

PART 20.5 Setting the Rate by the Court.

<u>Judicial Conference Policy</u>.

"In setting the transcript rates to be charged by the court reporters in each area, the district court should look to comparable services rendered in state courts and consider setting the transcript rates in their courts to coincide with any lower comparable state rate. No other types of transcripts are authorized, other than those defined above. Litigants and parties have the privilege and right to order transcripts at the rate fixed by each district court, not to exceed the above maximum rates. A notice of the rates established by the district courts and of the reporter's obligation to furnish transcripts at those rates and under those conditions shall be published in a conspicuous place or otherwise disseminated to the public." (Report of the Proceedings of the Judicial Conference of the United States, March 1980, page 18.)

PART 20.6 Justifying Higher Rates.

20.6.1 Judicial Conference Policy.

"The Committee [on Court Administration] recognized that situations may exist in some specific districts justifying higher rates for those districts alone. Upon the recommendation of the Committee, the Conference authorized the Director of the Administrative Office to increase transcript rates for original transcripts only by no more than 20 percent of the existing maximum rate when, in the Director's judgment, a district court justifies such an increase." (Report of the Proceedings of the Judicial Conference of the United States, March 1981, pages 7 and 8.)

20.6.2 Procedure for Requesting Higher Rates.

20.6.2.a <u>Court</u>. The chief judge of the district court should submit a letter to the Director of the Administrative Office stating the amount of higher rate requested and for which types of transcript. The letter should include the following information:

- (1) The official transcript fees corresponding to ordinary, expedited, daily, and hourly transcript categories of employees in state and municipal courts.
- (2) The beginning and top salaries for state and municipal court reporters.

20.6.2.b <u>Administrative Office</u>. The Director of the Administrative Office compares the salaries to that of federal court reporters and compares the margins of profit from the reporters' annual statements of earnings. After this comparison, the Director notifies the chief judge whether or not the increase is justified and approved.

PART 20.7 Scope.

The maximum rates adopted by the Judicial Conference apply to official staff, temporary, combined position, contract, and substitute reporters, and transcribers. All reporters and transcribers are responsible for correct billings.

PART 20.8 What the Fees Include.

20.8.1 Transcript Production.

The fees cover all costs of transcript production.

20.8.2 Original Fees.

For any given proceeding/date there can only be one original charge. All other transcripts of the same proceeding shall be at the copy rates.

20.8.3 Expedited, Daily, and Hourly Transcripts.

In the case of expedited, daily, hourly and realtime unedited transcripts, the approved fees are to cover the above items, as well as payments to extra reporters, typists, and transcribers to help produce the transcript.

20.8.4 Copy Fees.

A copy fee is charged if the party orders and receives a copy.

20.8.5 Fees for Sale of Transcript on Computer Tape or Diskette.

The rates allowed for diskette transcripts are the same as those allowed for paper transcripts whether they represent originals, first copies, or additional copies. No additional charge is permitted for the cost of the diskette itself.

20.8.6 Compressed Transcripts.

The maximum per page rate for each compressed original or copy of a transcript is the same as that for a full-size transcript.

20.8.7 Example of Fee Calculation.

A party orders an original and one copy of an ordinary transcript of 50 pages. The court reporter charges the party at a rate of \$3.00 per page for the original and \$.75 per page for the copy. The court reporter bills the party \$150.00 for the original and \$37.50 for the copy for a total bill of \$187.50, delivering both the original and the copy to the party. The court reporter also delivers to the clerk of court (through the court reporting supervisor) a copy of the transcript for the records of the court at no charge to the party or court. Another party orders two copies of the same transcript. The court reporter charges this party at a rate of \$.75 per page for the first copy and \$.50 per page for the second copy. The court reporter bills the party \$37.50 for the first copy and \$25.00 for the second copy for a total bill of \$62.50.